

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 390

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 211 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCÉE THEATRE,
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—LA FILLE DE
NANCY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Min.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth and Sixth
streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.COLOSSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Third and Third streets.—STORY OVER
PARIS AND MRS. JARVIS'S WAR WORKS, at 8:30 P. M.
and 7:45 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Third and Third streets.—IDLEWILD, at 2
P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. GASLIGHT, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street.—At 2 P. M. and
8 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—WILLIE ADE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.STEINWAY HALL,
Fourth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.
Frederic Macabre.GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourth street.—WANDERER, at 8 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—FAIRY
CIRCLE, OR COLORED MAN'S DREAM, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M.WALLACE'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes
at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fox.ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Fourth street.—AIDA, at 8 P. M. Signora Potenti-
na, Mrs. Cary, Signor Carpi.NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Third and Third streets.—THE
DELUCE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kiraity
Family. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—BOOCROFT,
OR THE DOUBT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis
James. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—HANGING OF
THE GRACE.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
PRITZ, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Jos. K. Emmet.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the great pressure on our ad-
vertising columns, advertisers would favor us by
sending in their advertisements early in the
day. This course will secure a proper classifica-
tion, helping the public and the HERALD.
Advertisements intended for our Sunday issue
may be sent with great advantage in the earlier
days of the week; it will prevent confusion
and mistakes arising from the immense
quantity of work to be done on
Saturdays. Advertisements will be re-
ceived daily at this office, the branch office,
No. 1,265 Broadway, corner of Thirty-second
street, and the Brooklyn branch office, corner
of Fulton and Boerum streets, up to nine P.
M., and at the Harlem branch office, 124th
street and Third avenue, up to eight P. M.
Let advertisers remember that the earlier
their advertisements are in the HERALD office
the better for themselves and for us.From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cloudy.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The market was
firm and showed temporary strength. Gold
was steady at 110. Money was abundant and
millions are unemployed.LOUIS RIEL, who has given the people of
Manitoba so much trouble, has been outlawed
by the Court, which disposes of his claim to
sit in the Dominion Parliament.THE CHURCH QUESTION in Germany was
tested on Thursday at an election in one of
the towns of Westphalia and resulted in an
ultramontane defeat.ONE OF THE SIXTEEN election inspectors
charged with violating the laws at the last
election was acquitted yesterday, and it is to
be inferred the rest will be as fortunate.MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says that he
has no objection to the third term *per se*, and
styles himself a Jeffersonian democrat. Per-
haps he has not read Jefferson.IT IS RUMORED that Brigham Young has
been indicted by the Grand Jury of Salt Lake
City for lascivious cohabitation. This will
still further complicate the perplexing situa-
tion of the Mormon rule.THE ROSS CASE has almost reached its dis-
tressing climax in the insanity of Mr. Ross,
and now we hear of another kidnapping
affair in New Jersey which is equally as pain-
ful. The abductors, however, are known, and
the recovery of the child is not improbable.AN APPEAL in behalf of William M. Tweed
was made before Judge Brady yesterday. It
was a technical objection to the sentence, and,
if sustained, will probably have the effect of
shortening his imprisonment. The Court
reserved its decision.A TYPICAL SOUTHERN TOWN, its past glories
and its present miseries, are described to-day
in our interesting letter from Columbia. It is
one of the oldest State capitals in the Union
and inseparable from the political history of
South Carolina. For eight or ten years
Columbia has been notorious as a centre of
plunder and profligacy in the South. It has
been a Mecca of the carpet-baggers.Indemnity to the British Sufferers in
the Virginia Case.The special despatch from London, printed
in the HERALD yesterday, provokes a mortify-
ing comparison in the minds of patriotic
Americans who recollect the high national
tone of our diplomacy under former adminis-
trations. The British government has re-
covered from Spain adequate pecuniary dam-
ages for the brutal outrages committed in
Cuba against the ill-fated subjects captured on
board the steamer Virginia and put to death
in violation of law, justice and humanity,
whereas the American government, whose
honor was insulted, its flag outraged and its
citizens wantonly butchered, has received no
corresponding reparation. Our claim to com-
pensation is every way superior to that of
Great Britain. It was against us that the
chief outrages were perpetrated. According
to the natural and proper course of proceed-
ing our government should have been the
first to enforce satisfaction for that great affront
and injury. We were the principal party in
the controversy against Spain, and it was
due to the national honor that our claim
should stand first on the list and that repara-
tion should have soonest been made to us as
the chief complainant. It is the shame and
scandal of the American administration—a
shame and scandal which should bring
blushes to the cheeks of the Secretary of
State—that our demand for justice has been
prosecuted with less vigor and success than
that of England. It was not a British but
an American vessel that was unwarrantably
seized by the Spanish steamer Tornado. It
was not the British but the American flag
that was torn down with every mark of con-
tumely and execration. Had British and
American ships of war been present at the
time in the West India waters where that out-
rage was committed it would have been the
duty not of the British but of the American
commanders to interfere and rescue the cap-
tured Virginians. It was directly and
peculiarly our affair and only remotely and in-
directly the affair of the British government.
If there was any just order of precedence
in making reparation for the injury
our claim should have been most promp-
tly, because we were the party whose honor
was most deeply involved and whose right to
redress was the most incontestable. It is a
burning humiliation to American diplomacy
that in a case like this a subordinate party
has taken the lead by its superior vigor, and
has enforced satisfaction, while the American
government is still knocking in vain at the
doors of Spanish justice.Our means and facilities for enforcing our
claims were every way superior to those of
Great Britain, if our government had but
had the skill and energy to employ them.
In the disturbed and revolutionary condition
of Cuba we had what was equivalent to a
hostage for the good behavior of Spain. The
Spanish government is not ignorant of the
deep sympathy of our people with the Cuban
insurgents. American public opinion would,
at any time since the Virginia outrage, have
warmly supported the government in recog-
nizing the independence of the island and
sundering forever the colonial tie which makes
it an appanage of Spain. Had Mr. Fish
taken advantage of the condition of Cuba
he could easily have brought the Spanish
government to terms, and have saved him-
self from what even he must regard as the
great humiliation of being eclipsed by the
diplomacy of Great Britain in a matter
wherein British honor and diplomacy are so
slightly involved in comparison with those
of the United States. It was not in the power
of the British government to press the Cuban
question into its service. The American
policy, commonly called "the Monroe doc-
trine," which has been so constantly pro-
claimed to foreign governments for more than
half a century, precluded Great Britain from
making Cuba a lever for the enforcement of
her claims. But Cuba lies at our door. It is
only eighty miles from our coast. By its geo-
graphical position it belongs to the American
political system. Our government in former
times made repeated offers to purchase it from
Spain. Our people have always taken and
continue to take a lively interest in its affairs.
That fertile island is forbidden fruit to Great
Britain; but to us it is, to borrow an expres-
sion of John Quincy Adams when he was
Secretary of State, a pear not yet fully ripe
but certain at some future time to drop into
our lap. Had Mr. Fish been keenly alive to
the possibilities of the situation he could
have so worked the Cuban question as to have
made it a potent engine of coercion in com-
pelling Spain to do us justice. He did not
see his advantages. He has permitted
England to get the start of him and force a
recompense denied to us in a case where our
claim took precedence to hers and our means
of making it respected were beyond all com-
parison superior. Mr. Fish has every reason
to feel abashed that the English foreign
Minister has so got the start of him in recover-
ing damages from Spain in a matter in which
national honor bound us to stand forward as
the foremost claimant.All our impulses forbid us to be a severe
critic of Mr. Fish. He is not only a citizen
of the same State, but one of the most justly
esteemed of our fellow townsmen. His social
respectability and the pure luster of his
private virtues make it a most unpleasant duty
to find fault with his official shortcomings.
But the seductive courtesy and complaisance
which make a high-toned host the most de-
lightful of entertainers are misplaced if they
lead an appointed guardian of the national
honor to be too gentle and easy in his official
dealings with foreign governments. Softness
and refined courtesy deserve every kind of en-
comium in their proper place, but they cannot
be put into the scale against justice and honor
in the intercourse of governments. A high,
proud and even punctilious sense of what is
due to the character of the government he
represents is one of the first duties of a Min-
ister for Foreign Affairs. The courtesy of
such a functionary should be reserved for his
social intercourse with the representa-
tives of other governments; but in all
matters which concern the honor of the
country and justice to its citizens he
should be as firm and unbending, and he
would lose nothing in being as vigorous and
aggressive, as Lord Palmerston was when
British interests were in his keeping. A gov-
ernment which brooks no approach to an in-
sult, which is prompt in its resentments,
which asserts and vindicates the rights andinterests of its citizens or subjects in the high-
est tone, avoids a hundred difficulties and
complications into which it might be drawn
by a feeble and vacillating attitude toward
foreign Powers. There is always a great
clearing of space around a thoroughly deter-
mined individual or a thoroughly determined
government. When it is well understood that
a government will not allow itself to be trifled
with and will stand no nonsense the paths of
its diplomacy are open and easy. The British
government has established this kind of repu-
tation, and Spain did not dare to brave its
resentment by withholding its claims in the
Virginia case. But the halting feebleness of
our recent American diplomacy has taught
that weak government that it incurred no risk
in postponing American demands for redress.If Mr. Seward faltered and trimmed in the
diplomacy of the war he had a justifiable ex-
cuse. When he backed down in the Trent
affair, when he pocketed the Monroe doctrine
and the insult to our government in the at-
tempt of France to establish an empire in
Mexico, he acted under a stress of circum-
stances which left him no choice. A foreign
war in either of those conjunctures would
have assured the success of the Southern re-
bellion, and he wisely forebore to take the
high and defiant ground on which our gov-
ernment would have stood if its existence had
not been in peril. Mr. Fish has no such ex-
cuse in dealing with a weak nation like Spain
at a time when we had no other foreign
complications. There was not a government
in Europe which would have interfered in a
quarrel between us and Spain. We were
in a position to dictate the mode
and measure of redress which was due to our
insulted flag and injured citizens, and it is
owing to the sheer feebleness of the adminis-
tration that Great Britain has succeeded in
enforcing just redress for injuries which were
primarily committed against us and in which
her claim was subordinate and incidental to
ours.Previous to the war no nation was so proud
and exacting on all points of national
honor and all occurrences which involved
any question of protection to our citizens as
the United States. No nation then dared
insult us; no nation then dared refuse redress
for a manifest wrong; no nation ventured
to make a complaint without getting a taste
of the vigor of our diplomacy. The most noted
diplomatic papers of Webster and Marcy,
both addressed to the Austrian government,
are cases in point. The abasement of our
national pride under the abject foreign policy
of President Grant is a humiliation to which
the American people cannot be reconciled.George Tickner Curtis on the Louisi-
ana Case.This distinguished jurist makes a contribu-
tion in our columns this morning to the in-
teresting discussion in which Mr. Beveridge
Johnson and Mr. Charles O'Connor have hitherto
been the chief disputants. Mr. Curtis sup-
ports Mr. O'Connor's view of the power of the
President, reaching the same conclusion by a
different process of reasoning. He contends
that it was not merely the right, but the clear
duty of the President to revise and revoke
his former decision when Kellogg made
his new application last month for federal as-
sistance. We are no more convinced by his
arguments than we were by Mr. O'Connor's.
We still think that the action of the Presi-
dent was in the true spirit of the constitution.
We admit that Kellogg was never elected by
the people, and not legally inducted into
office, and that his original title is indefen-
sible. But being once in possession he
could have been properly ousted only by
judicial process or by the action of Congress.
The most unsafe and mischievous prece-
dent that could be established would be
a sanction by the President of the over-
throw of an actual State government by armed
violence. It is open to the objection which
lies against allowing claimants to office to be
their own judges of the validity of their title—
a principle which would open the door to
general anarchy. It is open to the further ob-
jection that it would defeat the whole purpose
of that provision of the constitution which
permits federal interference to suppress do-
mestic violence. "The guarantee," said
Hamilton in the *Federalist*, "could only operate
against changes to be effected by violence.
Towards the prevention of calamities of this
kind too many checks cannot be provided.
The peace of society and the stability of gov-
ernment depend absolutely on the efficiency of
the precautions adopted on this head." The
Penn movement in Louisiana was not armed
with a judicial warrant. It was in pursuance
neither of the judgment of a court nor of an
act of Congress. It was an act of sheer vio-
lence, and if such acts of violence were sup-
ported by the federal authority encourage-
ment and license would be given to every
defeated party in every State election to
attempt to gain possession of the government
by force.We incline to think it is the duty of the
President in cases of domestic violence to
sustain the *de facto* government of a State
without going into inquiries respecting its
de jure validity. On this point we are sup-
ported by an authority to which Mr. Curtis
at least cannot object. The disciples, ad-
mirers and biographers of Daniel Webster
must naturally respect such of that great
lawyer's opinions as cannot be shown to be
untenable. Mr. Webster seems to have been
clearly of the opinion that the actual govern-
ment of a State is the one which the Presi-
dent is bound to protect against domestic
violence. "The constitution," he said
(Works, vi, 230), "speaks of States having
existing Legislatures and existing govern-
ments, and it speaks of cases in which vio-
lence is practised or threatened against the
State—in other words, 'domestic violence';
and it says that the State shall be protected.
It says, then, does it not, that the existing
government of a State shall be protected?"
The existing government is Mr. Webster's
good English for what is commonly called
the *de facto* government. He adheres to this
phrase, the "existing government," through-
out his discussion, maintaining that it is the
only government to which the federal au-
thority owes protection. He supports this
view by quoting the law of 1795. Its words
are:—"And in case of an insurrection in any
State against the government thereof, it shall
be lawful for the President," &c. The italics
are Mr. Webster's own, as they also are in
the following deduction from this language of
the statute:—"Insurrection against the exist-ing government is, then, the thing to be sup-
pressed."There is a pertinent analogy suggested, we
believe, by Chief Justice Taney, drawn from
the President's recognition of foreign govern-
ments. The Chief Justice stated that ques-
tions of this kind are political and cannot be
brought under judicial cognizance. He af-
firmed that the courts are bound by the action
of the political department recognizing such
foreign governments as valid and such
domestic State governments as valid as
are recognized by the President.
It has always been the settled rule
to recognize a *de facto* foreign government
without going behind the fact that it is
proper to inquire into its title. Mr. Webster's
ideas follow this analogy in respect to the
State governments. There cannot be a safer
or sounder rule in those sudden emergencies
in which the President is called upon to put
down domestic violence in a State. Mr. Curtis
thinks the President is bound to find that
a threatened State government has a perfect
title before he can lawfully interpose.
But suppose that, after Kellogg's inaugura-
tion, McEnery had resigned all his pretensions,
and that the *de facto* Kellogg government
had been assailed by a mob, without any
claim to be a government, would it have been
the duty of the President to withhold assis-
tance and surrender the State to mob rule and
anarchy? It seems to us that merely to ask
such a question is to give it a conclusive
answer.The Anti-Tammany Movement—Is "Re-
form" Really Reform?The air is full of rumors in reference to the
city campaign. Tammany has made its nomi-
nations. The same spirit of unrest and dissat-
isfaction which in former years defeated Tam-
many, which was noticeably seen in the success
of the lamented Miles O'Reilly when he
ran alone for Register against the Tammany
nomination, with Peter B. Sweeney and Fer-
nando Wood combined against him, and de-
feated that powerful combination, is now seen.
The air is full of protests. Honest democrats
argue, and with force, that there is no real
difference between the rule of Tweed and that
of Kelly; for, while Kelly has not been found
guilty of the robberies that sent Tweed to
prison, in his whole political system he has
followed Tweed's example. It is only Tweed-
ism in one form, and no one can tell
when we may not have Tweedism in all of
its forms. The nomination of Jimmy Hayes,
a rich politician, who does not need the office
of Register, is distasteful. The Germans are
dissatisfied. If as good a soldier as Sigel is
going out some one equally brave and
famous should come in. The Irishmen say
also that Tammany now, as before, has no use
for them except to vote. The mutiny assumes
shape. John Kelly runs the machine; but
machines have been broken, and these tides of
popular feeling are sudden and capricious, and
when they rise not even John Kelly and all his
bosom friends can check them. The city of
it, and this all true democrats now feel,
that Mr. Kelly did not use his power for the
general good of the party, for victory in the
State and ultimately in the nation, and not to
gratify his own fondness for Mr. Wickham
and enable Mr. Morrissey to realize out of his
investments in Jimmy Hayes.But in looking impartially at these reform
movements the question arises is "reform"
really meant to be reform. We can under-
stand how the merchants and business men
would naturally unite to defeat any bosom
friend candidates of Kelly and Morrissey, or
any more ring nominations, no matter who
form the ring. There comes this question.
"Does any reform movement mean that all the
phantoms of the Tammany Ring shall arise
out of their graves like sheeted ghosts and
flock to Delmonico's as ministers of a reform?"
Are these the men who come to us as re-
formers, with all the odors of Tweedism upon
them, and who have been in burrowing seclu-
sion since the dishonored chief went to the
Island, who think they can solicit William
Butler Duncan or Royal Phelps to be their
"candidate" for Mayor? Are we to leap from
one ring to another—or the remnants of
another? Mr. Creamer is a handsome
man, as much of an Adonis as Mr. Wickham,
and we should not think he would care to
muster a regiment of soreheads as ragged and
disappointed and eager as Falstaff's recruits,
some of whom really come within the fat
knights' criticism, and walk with widely
stretched legs, as if they were still wearing
gryes. What we expected and what we want
is such a movement as was seen in 1870, when
the merchants and citizens and honest men
arose and overwhelmed Tammany. If "re-
form" is to mean reform this is what we
should have, and Mr. Creamer should look to
it that his "movement" embraces no other
elements.If the real reformers mean to act their course
is clear. It is said the republicans will insist
upon a straight ticket. This would be mad-
ness, and would recall the time when a Tam-
many candidate ran for Mayor and paid the
expenses of his republican opponent. It
would also confirm the belief that the repub-
lican leaders will sell out the city offices if
they can have some aid in carrying the
Assembly districts. The objective point
of the republican canvass is to make
Mr. Morgan Senator, and little is cared
about the Mayorality or even the Governor-
ship. If the republicans mean to make an
honest canvass they should combine with the
reformers, accept their candidate for Mayor
and strive to elect him. The triumph of
Kelly and Morrissey means that there will
pass into their hands the Mayorality, the Reg-
istrars, the Comptrollership and all the
vast resources of municipal patronage, larger
and more important for election purposes
than the available patronage of the general
government. Above all things, the ragged
battalions should not be brought to the
front by Mr. Creamer. It is proposed to
present a certain number of names from
which to select a candidate for Mayor,
among them Oswald Ottendorfer, Royal
Phelps, William H. Neilson, B. B. Roosevelt,
William Butler Duncan, and a few others.
In the proposed list there are a half dozen good
mayors, either one as capable and respectable
as Mr. Wickham, and with the prodigious ad-
vantage of not being a bosom friend of John
Kelly and a vassal of the Tammany Ring.
If Tammany is to be beaten this is the way to do
it. Honest men of all parties and all who
wish well for the metropolis should join hands
in the work and begin at once.The Burden of the Canvass—Let Us
Hear from Centennial Dix.Considering that the third term idea is
simply a "HERALD sensation" it has taken an
extraordinary shape. The administration has
now two organs in New York—morning
organs—whose relations to the incumbent and
wandering Washington remind us of the
famous Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Harris of
Dickens. We mean the *Times* and *The Re-
public*. Which is which we have too much
respect for our comfort and peace of mind to
say. But on the third term "sensation," or
"bugaboo," or "ghost," or whatever it may
be called, there comes a serious misunder-
standing. The *Times* makes a public an-
nouncement, which we print elsewhere, to the
effect that it will not accept the third term.
And this note one important fact worth re-
membering in these days of the decline of the
republican party, that there are two factions
in the organization—that one supports the
third term and the other rejects it. We
infer that the editor of the *Times*—a dis-
tinguished author now in America studying
the institutions of the country—has had his
attention called to the recent elections in
Indiana and Ohio, and has had their meaning
fully explained to him. This declaration would
have had value before these elections; but we
do not despise it now.There have been also one or two whispers
from Washington recently to the effect that
the President has "spoken on the question of
a third term." Probably he has spoken to
Mr. Robeson, whose anxiety to become the
next New Jersey Senator seems to have made
him anxious to hear from the President. The
rule adopted for his administration by the
inscrutable Washington makes his Cabinet
a staff, not independent statesmen with
opinions and the sense of direct responsibility
for their actions, only clerks, whose duty
is to fashion in proper phrase the Ex-
ecutive authority. Furthermore, any ex-
pression of opinion on the subject is
unwelcome. Vice President Wilson the
other day made some remarks to a newspaper
correspondent to the effect that the third term
idea was a serious injury to the republican
party, and that, unless there was some posi-
tive expression of opinion from the President
disavowing the purpose of accepting another
nomination the republicans would lose the
Northern States. This was, of course, an in-
nocent sentiment, and one proper enough for
a Vice President to express. But evidently it
disturbed the father of his country for the
time being, as a declaration was at once made
that the Vice President's remarks had been
"misunderstood," and he "regretted" them.With this deterring example we may not
expect much conversation from the Cabinet
on the subject. It is not an especially talk-
ative body. As for the reigning Washington
himself, his views are as variable as our weather
reports. Some months since the Hon. John
M. Francis, of Troy, formerly Minister to
Greece, and a solemn, serious statesman of
the old Websterian school, sought audience
of the "ruler of the freest and
greatest," and learned that the third
term was "distasteful" to him and
made him "impatient." Mr. Francis left the
refulgent presence convinced that he had
solved the riddle of the Sphinx. The other
day, as we read, a daring statesman ap-
proached the President upon the same theme.
"He smiled, and said nothing." Here are
two indications, probabilities, tokens. The
Sphinx frowned on Francis, and now smiles.
The theme which was once "distasteful" has
become amusing. The wise Plutarch tells us
that when Antony the Consul offered Caesar
the diadem wreathed with laurel there was a
shout of approbation: when he refused it,
universal applause. Upon the second offer
very few cheered, and upon the second refusal
all again applauded. He was testing public
opinion, and no one knows what would have
come had Caesar not been interrupted in his
career. Our Caesar, who once frowned on
Francis, now smiles.And as this administration is famous for
its domestic virtues, for its marrying and
giving in marriage, the President has gone
West on a wedding tour, to see his son mar-
ried, leaving the third term issue unsettled.
In New York and Pennsylvania there is much
distress. Ohio and Indiana have fallen under
the burden of a question which Mr. Wilson
well regarded as the heaviest load the republican
party had to carry. The organ now rolls out
its loud discordant music, and Mr. Naes ex-
presses his contending emotions in a brace of
cartoons. Centennial Dix is carrying Crédit
Mobilier and other rings, bearing on his ven-
erable shoulders all the burdens of the adminis-
tration. But even he becomes restless under
the new burden. From hard-headed, iron-
backed Pennsylvania we hear moans. The
Philadelphia Ring is heavy enough, but what
of this added care? It is enough to carry
Grant's mistakes and misfortunes, instead of
his ambitions. Henry Wilson spoke truly
when he said that the third term idea
would seriously cripple, if not destroy, the
republican party. We might ask, Why does
not the President interfere and save the party?
This is a natural question, but when we come
to consider it what claim has the republican
party on Grant? Did he not do the party
essential service when he became its candi-
date? Could he not have become a democrat
and been sure of supreme honors? Has he not
always been stronger than the party? Why,
then, should he shear himself of his natural
advantages and prerogatives to gratify politi-
cians who, without him, would now be shiver-
ing in the cold and lonely isolation of the
opposition? Clearly this is a logical view.
The third term is a phantom that distresses
the canvass. But it is plainly not Grant's
business to put it down. If the republican
party is too cowardly to lay the ghost why
should the President care? Let Centennial
Dix accept the long-given advice of the
HERALD, the reluctant admonitions of the
Times, and, taking the responsibility of laying
the ghost, give the canvass the immense ad-
vantage of a declaration from himself repudi-
ating all idea of a third term as a violation
of the spirit of the constitution. Just now
such a declaration would have as electric an
effect as his famous order to shoot on the spot
any one who might attempt to dishonor the
American flag.THERE ARE STILL HOPES that the com-
promise proposed in Louisiana will be
effected. Several of the radical members of
the Election Board have consented to resign
to allow a fair political reconstruction.

Jerome Park Races.

The fall meeting of the American Jockey
Club closes to-day at Jerome Park. Now,
when this lovely season of the year is in its
most attractive toilet, and the changing hues
of the autumn foliage lend fresh charms to
the Park and to the long stretching bou-
levards and roads beyond; when the keen,
bracing air makes the blood tingle with de-
light; when fashion displays her daintiest
treasures, when the equipages are more re-
splendent than ever, and when the year lin-
gers on the threshold of winter, such an occa-
sion as that at Jerome Park to-day must have
special attractions. There are six events on
the programme—a free handicap sweepstakes,
distance one mile and five-eighths; a race for
two-year-old fillies, a consolation race for
three-year-olds, a fourth race similar in some
respects to the first, a race for a large purse,
distance two miles and a half, and a hurdle
race. The admirable management and regu-
lations of the club insure the most perfect
order and prevent the occurrence of aught
calculated to mar the complete enjoyment of
the races. The best equine blood in the coun-
try is represented generally at Jerome Park,
and the strict sense of justice and absence of
all unfairness give the meetings of the Ameri-
can Jockey Club a prominence above all others
in this country. The only serious drawback
to the success of the present meeting at
Jerome Park has been the unaccountable
blunder of spreading the races over the present
month. One good, lively race week, as they
have in England, would have excited more
general interest. When a race meeting is so
spasmodic as the present one it is all but
hopeless to draw attention to it. The small-
ness of the attendance should be a significant
hint to the management of the club for the
future.HOME RULE IN ALSACE.—There is a rumor
that Germany proposes to get rid of the
troublesome Alsatian deputies by granting
the conquered provinces a local Parliament.
This is a wise movement on the part of the
Prussian government, and will do more to con-
ciliate the good will of the conquered prov-
inces than any possible display of force or
absurd appeal to the sentiment of Father-
landism, which has no existence among the
German speaking Frenchmen. This solution
of an awkward question, while it opens the
way to conciliation, will also facilitate the
retreat of the Germans from the two French
provinces, if occasion should arise to render
such abandonment desirable; and unless
Germany be prepared to remain in a state of
armed preparation for several generations it
is more than probable that the German eagles
will have to withdraw sooner or later from
French territory.THE CARLISTS undoubtedly seem to be hav-
ing the worst of the war in Spain. The cable
sends new reports of additional surrenders to
the troops of Serrano. Our correspondence
from Puente la Reina gives the details of the
recent movements of the opposing armies, and
compliments the soldiers very highly at the
expense of their commanders.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The phylloxera has reached Switzerland.
Mr. W. D. Bishop is at the St. James Hotel.
In a railway car ladies are to be judged only
by their gloves.The Duchess of Edinburgh is the better for a
little sun and air.Mr. Nathaniel Hooper, of Boston, is sojourning
at the Brevoort House.Lord Northwick, of Scotland, has apartments at
the Westminster Hotel.Captain Baldwin, United States Navy, is quar-
tered at the Windsor Hotel.London has had its first fog for the season. It
was the color of green glass.Rev. Dr. William Patton, of New Haven, is stay-
ing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Captain Moodie, of the steamship Bothnia, is
registered at the Brevoort House.Mr. E. O. Ferrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals,
has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls,
N. Y., is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.Ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, is among
the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.The number of school and university libraries in
France is 15,623, containing 1,474,637 volumes."Did you ever see the Catskill Mountains,
Sambo?" "No, Sah, but I've seen 'em kill mice."Ex-Mayor Medell, of Chicago, arrived home yester-
day from Europe, in